

World History II
Mid-Term Exam Review Guide
First Nine Weeks

In 1500 what was used for trade
in western europe?

Rivers and seas

Empires-trade goods

- Textiles, spices, gems
- Gold, Salt, ivory, slaves
- Rugs
- Coffee, ceramics, science ideas
- Silk, tea, porcelain, gunpowder

Empires trade goods

- 1. Mughal in India-ISLAM RELIGION-Taj Mahal
- 2. Songhai in Africa
- 3. Persia Middle east-ISLAM RELIGION
- 4. Ottoman in southern Europe (Balkans), middle east, Africa-ISLAM RELIGION
- 5. China in East Asia-BUDDHIST RELIGION
- China and Japan were isolated from the world to limit European influence

What was original location of
Ottoman Empire called?

Asia Minor-now Turkey

The World in 1500 A.D.

1. The word renaissance means rebirth.
What was The Renaissance that started in Northern Italy around 1450 A.D. a rebirth of?

- Arts and Learning of Ancient Greek and Roman cultures

2. The Renaissance spread North across Europe, it also brought a new philosophy introduced by Sir Thomas More and Erasmus. What is this philosophy, what does it state, and what did it criticize?

Humanism: All humans have value and worth & they criticized the Catholic Church

3. Johannes Guttenberg created the printing press which allowed religion to be studied in greater depth because the first book he printed was what?

- Bible

Who were the early dissenters
of the Catholic Church?

Wycliffe and Huss

4. A “Renaissance Man” is a term that describes someone who is knowledgeable or has skills on a variety of subjects. Who during the European Renaissance represents the term a “Renaissance Man”? Painted Mona Lisa and Last Supper

- Leonardo da Vinci

The Protestant Reformation

5. The term The Reformation comes from the word reform, what during the Protestant Reformation was being reformed?

- The Catholic Church

6. The word Protestant comes from the word protest, who is considered the first Protestant, and what did he believe? He nailed the 95 theses to the church door.

- Martin Luther: Salvation by faith alone (instead of performing good works and faith)

7. England participated in the Protestant Reformation, in which a new church was created, why did this happen, what was the name of this church, and who headed it?

Henry VIII: He wanted a divorce, he created the Church of England (Anglican) and he placed himself at the head of it. His daughter Elizabeth I would make the Anglican Church the National Church in England.

8. John Calvin is another person who participated in the Protestant Reformation, what was one of his major teachings?

- Predestination

9. Not everyone in Europe became protestant. Some European territories remained Catholic and some became Protestant, what was the reactions of the princes in the German City-States towards the Reformation? Conflict broke out between Catholics and Protestants

- Some sided with Martin Luther and remained loyal to the Catholic Church=
The 30 Years War

Who was the Catholic Family in
Southern Holy Roman Empire?

Habsburgs

10. The Protestant Reformation obviously angered the Catholic Church and forced it to reform. What is the Catholic Church's reformation to the Protestant Reformation called?

The Counter-Reformation

11. The Catholic Church's reformation included the creation of a special court to identify and punish those who did not submit to the Catholic doctrine, what is this court called?

- Inquisition

12. The Catholic Church's reformation also included the creation of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits), what were the goals of this group of monks?

- To spread the Catholic doctrine-beliefs-around the world and make world see that there were GOOD PRIESTS

Global Trade and European Expansion

13. In 1453 Christian Constantinople fell to an invading Muslim empire, what was the name of this empire and what territory did it also conquer?

Ottoman Empire – Asia Minor (Anatolia Peninsula), The Balkans, The Middle East and North Africa

14. When Constantinople fell, Christian Europe's access to the East was severely limited; therefore Europe began to explore alternative routes. Who is credited with leading the Age of Exploration from his navigation school in Portugal?

- Prince Henry the Navigator

15. Portugal led exploration down the coast of Africa. Two Portuguese explorers are remembered for their historic voyages, who was first to reach the Cape of Good Hope, and who was the first to make it to India and return with a huge cargo of spices?

- 1st Dias, 2nd da Gama

16. Spain, impressed with neighboring Portugal's success began to explore. They became successful when an Italian sailor had the idea of sailing West to reach the Asia, who was this explorer and what year did he set sail?

- **Christopher Columbus 1492**

17. Since two Catholic states (Spain and Portugal) led the Age of Exploration, the Pope stepped in, in 1494 he wrote the terms for the Treaty of Tordesillas, what was the major term of this treaty?

- The treaty set the Line of Demarcation which divided the world between Portugal and Spain in an attempt to prevent conflict between these two Catholic nations.
Spain-west. Portugal-east

18. Spain having the rights to the Western hemisphere sent conquistadors to conquer Native American cultures what were the 3 “Gs” that motivated them?

- **God, Gold, & Glory**

19. Spain did find great wealth in the Americas, most notably by conquering two empires (one in Central America and the other in South America) what are the two empires and who are the conquistadors that conquered them?

- Aztecs (Mexico)-Cortez & Incas (South America) – Pizarro

20. Why was Spain successful in conquering these two empires?

- Disease, advanced weapons, & allies with natives (Aztec enemies)

Colonies in the New World

Characteristics

Colonies in the New World

- Mirrored mother countries
- Were mainly Catholic
- Had a class system
- -Viceroys-Peninsulares at the top
- Creoles-Spanish born in Americas
- Mestizos-1/2 Indian, 1/2 European
- Mulattos-1/2 European, 1/2 African

21. With the discovery of a “New World,” goods were brought from the “Old World” to the “New World” and vice versa. What are some major items that effected life in both the “New” and “Old” worlds?

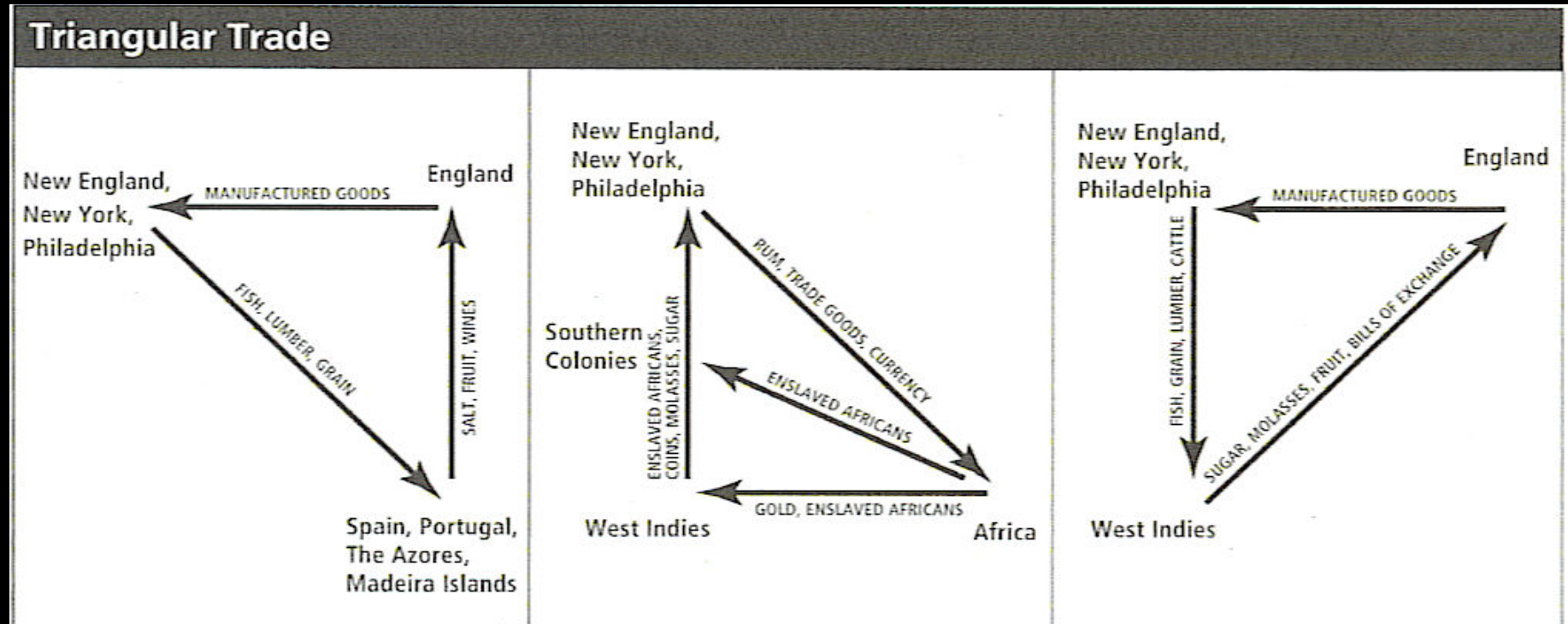
Diseases, livestock

New World - Potatoes, Corn, & Tobacco

Old World –horses, cattle & diseases

**** Remember corn and peanuts were
IMPORTED INTO AFRICA**

With the discovery of the “New World” new trading patterns evolved. This new pattern of trade is referred to as the



22. A “New World” and new trade patterns created a new economic theory—colony supports mother country. This theory however only enriched the rulers, what is this theory and what are its principles?

- Mercantilism: A positive Balance of trade and import as much gold and silver as possible. Raw materials from the colony to the mother country. Ex. Gold and sugar to Spain.

What country experienced
inflation from all of the gold and
silver coming in?

SPAIN

23. Soon rulers would not be the only ones to make large amounts of money from trade. The Commercial Revolution, created by the Dutch and perfected by the English, allowed more people to be enriched from trade. During the Commercial Revolution the joint-stock company was introduced, what were the principles of this company and what type of modern business structure does it mostly resemble?

The Joint Stock Company: Pool money together (capital) and divide any profit at the end. The Joint Stock Company most resembles today's Corporation.

- Jamestown was a Joint Stock Company

Japan had weak emperors and
the supreme general of the
army ruled-he was called a?

Shogun

The Scientific Revolution, Absolutism, Enlightenment and Reason

Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550-1789

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

- Heliocentric theory challenges geocentric theory.
- Mathematics and observation support heliocentric theory.
- Scientific method develops.
- Scientists make discoveries in many fields.

A new way of thinking about the world develops—based on observation and a willingness to question assumptions.



ENLIGHTENMENT

- People try to apply the scientific approach to all aspects of society.
- Political scientists propose new ideas about government.
- Philosophers urge using reason to discover truths.
- Philosophers address social issues through reason.

Enlightenment writers challenge many accepted ideas about government and society.

SPREAD OF ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS

- Enlightenment ideas appeal to thinkers and artists across Europe.
- Salons help spread Enlightenment thinking.
- Ideas spread to literate middle class.
- Enlightened despots attempt reforms.

Enlightenment ideas sweep through European society and also to colonial America.



AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- Enlightenment ideas influence colonists.
- Britain taxes colonies after French and Indian War.
- Colonists denounce taxation without representation.
- War begins in Lexington and Concord.

Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and establish a republic.

24. The Scientific Revolution began to explain the world, not through ancient or religious authorities; rather it utilized reason and what?

- Observation

25. As the Catholic Church's authority weakened and monarchs became wealthier (wealth acquired from colonies or trade), some monarchs became absolute rulers believing in they have been given the right to rule from God. What is this belief called, who are the 3 absolute rulers we studied, name countries, and what did they accomplish?

- Divine Right:
- Louis XIV-France-Versailles
- Peter the Great-Russia, westernized Russia, added a port
- Frederick the Great-Prussia, great military

26. Although most of Europe was ruled by absolutism, England led the movement towards democratic reforms after The English Civil War.

England's revolution towards democracy was bloodless and therefore is referred to as the what, and who came to power?

- 1688-Glorious Revolution=William & Mary
- Result of the Glorious Revolution
- They passed the English Bill of Rights in 1689 which forever said there will be no more absolute rulers because the king or queen's power will always be checked by Parliament.

The success of England's revolution enlightened many towards the possibilities of new forms of government. People who wrote and discussed topics of government during this time are known as the philosophers of the Enlightenment.

**ENLIGHTENMENT BELIEVED IN
RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, APPLIED
REASON TO THE NATURAL WORLD**

**All Enlightenment philosophers against
the DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS**

Enlightenment

- 1) who said people are evil –need a strong government
- 2)who said people are born with natural rights-life, liberty, property
- 3)who came up with social contract
- 4)who came up with best gov't has 3 branches-many branches
- 5) who had long hair and believed in freedom of speech and religion, separation of church and state

Enlightenment

- 1)Hobbes
- 2)Locke
- 3)Rousseau
- 4)Montesquieu
- 5)Voltaire

Latin America fought these 3
nations for independence?

Spain, Portugal, and France

Match-who liberated Latin America

- Mexico
- Northern South America-called Liberator
- Argentina and Chile
- Haiti

LA Independence

- Hidalgo
- Bolivar
- San Martin
- Touissant L'Overture-TLO

These enlightened ideas inspired further democratic revolutions, beginning in the United States, then in France, and then in Latin America. What day started the French Revolution and what effect did the French Revolution have on the revolutions in Latin America?

The French Revolution: July 14, 1789
Bastille Day when a mob stormed a prison
looking for gunpowder.

The French Revolution allows Napoleon to
come to power and he will conquer Spain,
which allowed Spanish colonies in the
New World to gain independence.

What Enlightenment innovation
helped trade and
transportation?

All-weather roads

Politics of the 19th Century

The French Revolution brought Napoleon Bonaparte to power. He conquered almost all of Europe and changed everything during his rule. Once Napoleon was defeated, the rulers of Europe meet to reorganize his former empire. Where did they meet, who was the leader, what did they believe in, and what did they accomplish?

- The Congress of Vienna led by Prince Klemons von Metternich a conservative, were seeking a “Balance of Power” in Europe. RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA GAINED TERRITORY-**FRANCE GOT SMALLER**



Who believes in this?

- Absolute monarchies
- No rights, freedoms
- Upper class
- Favors tradition over change
- All leaders at Congress of Vienna were conservatives

Conservatives

Who believes in this?

- Middle class
- Believe in rights and freedoms
- Believed in the Enlightenment
- DO NOT believe in absolute monarchies

Liberals

Who United Italy?

Who united Germany?

Italy united under Cavour (North) & Garibaldi
(South)

Germany united under Bismarck & his
exercise of Realpolitik

The Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution—the development of power-driven machinery and the factory system that began in the late 18th century and spread rapidly in the 19th century

- Started in England spread to W. Europe and US
- Industrialization rapidly changed the world. **It developed cities; bringing in factories and workers this is referred to as urbanization.**
- Industrialization also brought new wealth to some but social disruption and exploitation to many more.

The Industrial Revolution

- Many workers were attracted to communism- Karl Marx-Communist Manifesto-government controls everything and everyone is equal-no private property
- Most states followed Adam Smith's views that the state should stay out of economic matters, as outlined in his book The Wealth of Nations, hands off approach-
"laizze faire"

This hands off approach allowed for environmental abuse and the exploitation of workers. Long hours, low pay, child labor- Soon workers will voluntarily unite and form what, in order to seek labor reforms?

- labor unions=also encouraged strikes (work stoppage) for better conditions

What will women ask for during
Industrial Revolution?

Suffrage-the right to vote

What was it called when labor unions worked with owners of factories to make conditions better?

Collective bargaining

The technological advancements of the Industrial Revolution increased the demand for raw materials and increased the **production of goods**, which forced industrial countries to **search out raw materials and to find markets for manufactured goods**, these industrial necessities creates imperialism.

Imperialism—policies common among strong countries aimed at gaining social, economic, and political control over weaker ones

As a result of Imperialism-what happened to traditional industries in colonies?

They were displaced-(replaced)

Who had spheres of influence
for trade?

China

Who defeated Russia, gained
Korea and was opened to trade
by American Commodore
Perry?

Japan

Who was carved up by different
European nations at the Berlin
Conference?

Africa

Who took protectorate control of
Egypt for the Suez Canal?

Britain

Worldwide industrialization based on “laissez-faire” principals had several critics, most notably **Karl Marx** who wrote in 1848 the **Communist Manifesto**.

Although the book had little impact immediately his ideas on a socialist government was debated and was later adopted by the Russian V.I. Lenin. **Marx's ideas inspired Lenin to pursue a communist revolution in Russia in during the early 1900s.**

World Religions:

33. What are the 3 monotheistic religions' holy books and name other characteristics.

Judaism-Torah

Christianity-Bible

Islam-Koran

34. What does each of these religions believe in?

- 1 God – Monotheism

POLYTHEISTIC RELIGIONS and others-name characteristics

- HINDUISM-Many Gods
- BUDDHISM-NOT POLYTHESISTIC

5 PILLARS OF ISLAM?

FAITH, FASTING, PRAYER,
ALMS, PILGRIMAGE-HAJJ

KARMA , REINCARNATION,
CASTE SYSTEM?

HINDUISM

4 NOBLE TRUTHS,
EIGHTFOLD PATH,
SIDDHARTA GAUTAMA,
ASOKA CARRIED TO ASIA?

BUDDHISM

10 COMMANDMENTS,
ABRAHAM FOUNDER, TORAH

JUDAISM

BIBLE, JESUS IS SON OF
GOD AND GOD, AFTERLIFE

CHRISTIANITY